

MEMORIAL DAY IN KANSAS.

Commander Harris Issues an Order Directing Its Proper Observance on May 30.

Ottawa, Kas., April 28.—(Special.) Department Commander J. P. Harris has issued the following orders regarding Memorial day:

Commander—Again the beautiful budding springtime reminds us that another Memorial day is approaching, when the surviving veterans of the war are wont to assemble and strew the graves of our departed comrades with nature's choicest flowers—fitting emblems of a never-ending immortality.

It is the desire of the department commander that on the Sabbath preceding Memorial day the posts of this department assemble, and, in a body, attend divine services, where the living may learn to words of wisdom and learn of the way to eternal life.

That on Memorial day, May 30, they will lay aside all secular pursuits, all business and all assembly pastimes and devote the day to the public schools, and all charitable societies, to join with us in once more performing that beautiful and touching ceremony of reverently decorating the graves of our nation's fallen martyrs.

This ceremony is a fitting tribute to those who laid down their lives in defense of their country's honor, or who, surviving the clash of arms, have since been called to join the great majority beyond the river.

Memorial day is a time for memory and for tears; for pronouncing eulogies on those of our comrades who have passed to the other shore; and especially to teaching lessons of patriotic love of country and the principles of self-government to the children of our land, to the end that when they are called upon to guide the ship of state over the stormy seas of coming time they may be prepared to guide it aright, steering clear of rock and reef, and land it safely in the harbor of universal peace.

Let all flags be displayed at half-mast during the day or draped with proper emblems of mourning for our dead.

JOHN P. HARRIS,

Department Commander.

J. S. HARRISON,

Assistant Adjutant General.

SUPREME COUNCIL U. R. K. OF P.

The First Meeting of This Body Is in Session at Indianapolis With Many Present.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 28.—Twenty-four states were represented at the first meeting of the supreme council Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias of the World, which began in Castle hall at 9:30 today. There were in attendance the supreme chancellor and other officials, many representatives of supreme lodges, the brigade commanders of the various states and the members of supreme tribunals. The supreme council is the legislative power of the rank. This is the first meeting since the Uniformed Rank was authorized to be under control of its own members. General James Carnahan, who is at the head of the rank, welcomed the delegates to the convention, and Supreme Chancellor Tich, of Ohio, responded. The report of General Carnahan was then read. It called the attention to the rapid growth of the Uniform Rank and made recommendations for future government of the rank. The report was referred to a committee.

The convention fixed a basis on mileage and per diem for the representatives and accepted and approved the bond of William J. McKee of Indianapolis, adjutant general of the rank, who will hereafter handle all the funds of the Uniform Rank.

This afternoon there was a magnificent parade commanded by General J. R. Ross. Tonight the delegates witnessed the explanation of the proposed ritual of the Uniform Rank at the opera house.

NOAH STREVEL ACQUITTED.

The Jury, After Consulting Two Hours, Returns a Verdict of Not Guilty.

Port Scott, Kas., April 28.—(Special.) At 6 o'clock this evening the jury in the Noah Strevil case, charged with the murder of his father, returned a verdict of not guilty, after being out two hours.

The verdict was a surprise, as it was thought that the jury would be unable to agree. The trial has been in progress for the last eight days, during which at least 100 witnesses have been examined. After receiving congratulations, Strevil walked out of the room with the same air of calmness and self-possession that he has shown since his arrest. It now looks as if the killing of Stewart Strevil will remain a mystery like other murders committed in this county in the last ten years, where the assassins have never been brought to justice.

EX-MAYOR GRANT MARRIED.

He Weds the Daughter of Senator Murphy, of New York.

Washington, April 28.—The wedding of Mr. Hugh J. Grant, ex-mayor of New York, and Miss Julia M. Murphy, daughter of Senator Murphy, of New York, took place at the residence of the bride's parents, corner of Seventeenth and K streets, today. The spacious house was superbly decorated, and Archbishop Corrigan performed the ceremony. At 12 the party set down to the wedding breakfast in the gold and white dining room. Owing to the nature of the ceremony the attendance of guests was not required, but the bride's young sisters acted as bridesmaids. The bride wore a gown of rich white satin trimmed with lace and chiffon. The superb diamond ornaments which held the tulle veil and flashed on her forehead were the gifts of the groom and her parents. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The bride received a great number of wedding presents, many of them from out of town friends. Mr. and Mrs. Grant left here this afternoon for New York. Tomorrow they will sail for Europe on one of the White Star vessels.

OF INTEREST TO MR. CARLISLE.

The Deficit in the Revenue for April Is Over \$8,000,000.

Washington, April 28.—The treasury receipts during April have not been up to expectations, and it is probable that there will be a deficiency this year of nearly \$10,000,000. Receipts for the month were \$1,317,520, and expenditures, \$2,125,520, leaving a deficit for the month of \$8,000,000 and for the fiscal year to date, \$45,317,000.

The Royal Baking Powder is the greatest of the modern time helps to perfect cooking and every recipe requiring a raising ingredient should embody it.

Mr. Herbert Will Not Visit Kiel.

Washington, April 28.—It is not likely Secretary Herbert will attend the celebration at Kiel. He said today he found himself so busy with affairs in the department that he will not be able to absent himself for several days. The necessity which has arisen for directing United States ships to go to Scandinavia for the protection of American interests and the possibility of the need of more ships in those waters, as well as the possible activity of the navy in different directions, will probably occupy the secretary here in Washington and he does not feel he can be away for the length of time which the trip to Kiel would occupy.

Miners Sign a New Contract.

Pittsburg, Kas., April 28.—(Special.) C. J. Tobin, general manager of the Santa Fe Coal Company, has submitted a new contract, to take the place of the one he made with the miners during the strike of last year, which expires this evening. The new contract agrees to pay the miners 10 cents per ton for mine run coal, and 15 cents per ton for screened lump, without the premium heretofore paid.

The miners are guaranteed work for the summer and have signed the contract, which lasts until June 1, when a new one will be entered into for one year.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills.

No Reply for the Present.

Washington, April 28.—Both Secretary Morton and Dr. Salmon, chief of the animal industry division of the agricultural department, who is in charge of the investigation of the alleged dressed beef conspiracy, decline at present to make any reply to the statement given out last night by E. J. Marston, agent of the Armour Packing Company.

Salt Making at El Dorado, Kas.

El Dorado, Kas., April 28.—(Special.) Several weeks ago W. S. Strouger leased the salt works in this city, and has been very busy putting up the necessary pumps, evaporators and other machinery, and began making salt today. The well was sunk several years ago, but has never been worked until now. The brine is very strong and of an excellent quality.



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if they'll Fit.

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A MURDER AND A SUICIDE.

James Young, of Brazil, Ind., Shoots His Wife Through the Heart and Kills Himself.

Brazil, Ind., April 28.—An atrocious murder and suicide occurred this morning, which caused the greatest excitement. At 7 o'clock James Young, janitor at the court house, was seen on horseback, galloping wildly south from here. At 8 o'clock he came dashing into the city and ran hastily to his room in the basement of the court house. An instant later he called County Recorder Kester to the speaking tube and bade him good-by. Immediately two pistol shots rang out in quick succession. When Young's room was reached he was found dead upon the bed, a smoking pistol lying on each side of him, while his clothing was on fire. Before Young's body was cold an officer rode up to arrest him, stating that a message had just been received from Hoosierville, four miles south of here, saying that he had murdered his wife. Young and his wife quarreled and separated last January, and he accused her of infidelity, swearing he would kill her and then himself.

This morning he borrowed two revolvers and rode to the home of Mrs. King, his wife's mother, on a farm, south of Hoosierville.

His wife saw him coming and stepped out on the porch to meet him. Without a word he drew a revolver and shot her through the heart. He then stepped over her prostrate body and fired two more bullets into her breast. He then sprang on his horse, rode to the city and killed himself. Young was 30 years old and his wife is 24. They have no children. Young was always regarded as a harmless fellow and a braggart, but no attention was paid to the threats against his wife and himself. It is believed that he had seen an undertaker last night and arranged for the burial of his body.

THE PARIAH HUNTED IN INDIA.

The Pariah Hog, That Is, Not the Poor Hindoo—A Substitute for Pig Sticking.

In a relaxing climate like India health demands that a certain amount of stimulating exercise be daily taken during the hot season. In the evening cricket, rackets and quoits are some of the recreations indulged in, or riding or driving along the Mall, but directly the cold weather sets in the best part of a man's life is spent in the saddle, hunting, or long rides, on relays of horses, into the interior, where geese, ducks, teal and pea fowl abound.

One form of horseback sport not often written about is dog sticking. Just when this kind of sport dates from I am unable to say, but long before the Indian mutiny, which was in 1857, it being in full force when I joined my regiment at Lucknow, in 1859, and was highly popular as a substitute for pig sticking, which at many stations could not be had, dog sticking being similar in every way and exactly the same spear being used.

The meets, which generally took place several times a week, were invariably well attended. The hour was 9 in the morning at one of the garrison mess houses. The huntsman's horn being the signal for "Time up!" all are soon in the saddle and forward along at a gentle trot to the selected village to look for pariahs. These dogs are practically wild. They are the village scavengers, and for this reason appreciated and protected by the natives, who, on the approach of the huntsmen, do all they know how to cheat sport by hiding the dogs and clearing out or hiding themselves. This is not only a nuisance, but a hindrance to the day's proceedings, although sometimes the hunting party take a village by surprise before there has been time for precautions. The horn is sounded and away start the dogs in all directions. In a flash the fastest dog is selected and followed, and all is eagerness for the first spear. When the dogs in a village have been hidden away, those selected for the duty of inspecting the huts dismount, handing their horses over to their eyes, who have by this time come up, whilst the others surround the village on all sides to give the tally-ho when a good, fast dog is seen to break away. The horn sounds to warn those making the inspection of the huts, who are soon in the saddle and up with the rest of the party. Frequently many villages have to be visited before a satisfactory dog can be found, for unless he goes away at a rattling pace from the first start when turned out he is not followed, as he would only prove unsatisfactory. A good black dog is the animal. He generally makes no delay and takes a bee line for a distant village miles away, irrespective of the country before him.

On one occasion at Lucknow we started a black dog from a country village, who ran like any deer, giving a three hours' run over a stiff country, up and down steep ravines and nullaks, through dail and rice fields, marshes and plenty of walls and water jumps. In fact, everything to make a truly exciting run. The pace and kind of ground taxed horses to their utmost, and few were up after death, when it was learned that two valuable horses had broken their backs through a rotten takeoff at a water jump and had to be shot, and many riders came to grief more or less seriously. The dog died game, having given one of the best runs on record. The pace in dog sticking is generally good, and it is much more difficult to get the first spear at a dog than at a pig, as the dog is more dextrous in turning. Spare horses are invariably sent on, and an enjoyable day's sport is always looked for, and although it has not the same element of danger in it as pig sticking, yet it is no mean substitute for that glorious sport.

OATS AND SCOTLAND.

The Condition of the Poor in the Days of Dr. Johnson.

When Dr. Johnson had defined oats as "a grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people," Lord Ellbank triumphantly retorted: "But where will you find such horses and such men?" We may admire the patriotism, but we must regret the loyal mendacity of his lordship, for he must have known how dirty, slow and slovenly his rural countrymen were, says the Scottish Review.

The food of the people was poor, for they had nothing to cook except oats and barley meal and kail grown from their yard, for no other vegetables were known, and beef or mutton they seldom saw, and pigs' flesh they would not eat if they had it. Their drink was fermented whey, kept for a year in barrels, or ale made from oats and heather. Milk they rarely had, for the meager cows provided only two or three pints a day. The whey was kept sour from being in foul distasteful.

So average were the people, so cleanliness that the butter owed its consistency to the number of cows' hairs in it, and was churned in kirs, which were kept filthy because it was "uncanny" to wash them. The men clad in their rained, home-woven plaiding coats, with shirts changed twice a year—at Martinmas and Whit Sunday—and feet without shoes, save on Sabbath, and in winter snow, were miserably dirty, and their skin hard and withered from exposure outside and the peat reek indoors, and subject to the obnoxious diseases that dirt alone engenders.

A BUSINESS SIDEBOARD.

Days When Drinking Was Permitted and Expected in Many Dignified Business Offices.

From the St. Louis Republic.
There was a custom in vogue in St. Louis some years ago that, though hospitable enough to please, and thoroughly cheering to the inner man, would hardly be practicable to-day. We have about reached that point in our civilization where nothing that is done to enhance the interests of business surprises us much, and yet it would seem odd enough to a business man to walk into one of our most dignified offices of the city and find there a handy little sideboard with a delectable lunch and "something to drink," to all of which he is welcome to partake.

When St. Louis was not the railroad center that it is to-day, and, in fact, when it was entirely dependent upon the Mississippi river as a means of transportation for the products of the upper and lower countries, marine insurance was no unimportant feature of the city's business. In such offices there was a continual going and coming of planters and merchants during the busy seasons of the spring and fall, and the managers of such companies, as well as the officers of banking houses, felt it incumbent upon them to share with patrons a "social glass."

It was the rule, and not the exception, according to old St. Louis residents—to find a bottle of good whisky easily at hand, as well as a light lunch, during all the business hours of the day, in all first-class commercial houses, insurance offices and banks. It would be an unheard-of thing to-day for an employer to take a drink with one of the clerks during business hours, or to expect them to entertain customers in any such manner; but in the earlier days this was the customary thing to do. But there has been a material change in social and business codes since those days, and most business houses now are so strict regarding the matter of drink that, far from placing liquor within easy reach of employees, a man who freely indulges in such things is under a ban of suspicion.

As the city's business was principally dependent upon the river, the spring and fall were the only times of the year in which there was much going on; before the low-water mark was reached in the spring and before the freezing of the river in winter. At those seasons merchants from the smaller surrounding towns came to select and buy their goods, and planters sold their crops.

Mr. Alfred Carr, whose home St. Louis has been for many years, in recalling the earlier business days of the city, and especially the odd custom of the office-boutefect, said:

"We have grown quite accustomed to having the young men of forty or fifty years ago set up as models for the young men of to-day. Now, I contend that the young men of the present are better, instead of worse, than those of years ago. For example, take drinking. There is not near as much of that sort of thing commonly going on now as there was then. Of course there are exceptions; but as a rule young business men are steeper and keep harder at work than they used to."

"If a young man is successful to-day he deserves much more credit, too, that he would have done in the days when he was taken into the employ of a firm with the hope held out to him that if he was worth anything at all he might be certain of steady and sure promotion. Competition is greater, now, and the big corporations leave little chance for smaller business ventures to live and thrive, and make chances for the young men, no matter how ambitious he may be, fewer."

"There was a day when it was not thought any very great harm for a young man out in society to take overmuch wine, and if he left a party in a state of intoxication people either shut their eyes to the fact or winked at it. Of course that was all wrong, and that's why I say the young men of the present time are socially better. Then, too, there is gambling and card playing. Comparatively speaking, there is less of that going on now than formerly."

"There was plenty of innocent and unconventional fun going on, though, and the boys took good advantage of all holidays. Of course, as there was not the rush and hurry of business to be met, there was more time to indulge in hunting and fishing parties, and all the rest that went in those days to make up the sum of living."

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT NAME?

Use of the Hyphen Is Usually a Piece of Snobbery.

Hyphenated names in Europe may be divided into two categories—namely, those wherein the hyphen is a mere piece of snobbery and affectation, and those wherein it is consequent upon a legal obligation. The latter are in the minority and are borne almost invariably by legates and their descendants, who have inherited property, usually real estate, contingent upon their taking the name of the testator on to their own. Or else they are men who have married heiresses and been accepted as husbands for the latter on condition that they should append the family name of their wives to their own patronymic.

People in the other category who use the hyphen merely with the object of creating the impression that they are of more ancient lineage than is really the case invariably prefix, instead of append, the additional name. And it is this that enables one to distinguish the "John de double-barrel," an Lord Randolph Churchill used to call them, from those who are not. For you have only to ask Mr. Ponsonby-Jones for the name of his paternal grandfather in order to find out that the old gentleman was a simple Jones, devoid of the aristocratic Ponsonby; whereas in the case of surnames adopted in deference to testamentary dispositions one will invariably find on inquiry that the paternal grandfather and ancestors bore the first of the two patronymics.

The persons who make use of hyphenated names without being compelled to do so are usually the owners of patronymics ex-cruciatively plebeian, who hope, vainly it is true, to redeem the commonplace character of their name by prefixing thereto one calculated, they trust, to create the impression that they are connected with some of the great houses of the nobility. Thus it is quite common to find Montmorency-Smiths, Plantagenet-Robinsons, and Vere de Vere-Browns.

NEW PASSENGER SERVICE.

From Kansas City Via the Burlington Route.

"DENVER SPECIAL" leaves Kansas City daily 10:50 a. m., solid train; arrives Denver 7:30 a. m.

"BURLINGTON NEW LINE VIA BILLINGS" for Puget Sound and Pacific Coast from Kansas City, leaves at 10:50 a. m. daily.

This line gives patrons an opportunity to visit Hot Springs, South Dakota, Black Hills and Yellowstone Park, and it is the shortest line between Kansas City and Helena by 255 miles. Butte 315 miles, Spokane 471 miles, Seattle 146 miles and Tacoma 145 miles.

This is the most marvelous scenic route and perhaps the most interesting across the continent.

Round trip tickets to all Pacific coast points via this line.

For full information address H. C. Orr, Burlington Route, Kansas City, Mo.

New Sleepers on the Alton.

Beginning with April 1st, the Chicago & Alton railroad will run two sleepers daily in their "St. Louis Limited" between Kansas City and St. Louis. The two new sleeping cars assigned to this service are named the "Majestic" and "Teutonic," after the two new White Star line Atlantic ocean steamers. Each year brings something new in the carbuilder's art, and with each improvement we exclaim that surely nothing more can be added. Viewing the new Alton sleepers, with their large, roomy compartments, drawing rooms, and perfectly appointed toilet rooms, one would imagine the builder possessed the lamp of Aladdin.

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